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International Data Archive and Analysis Center
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

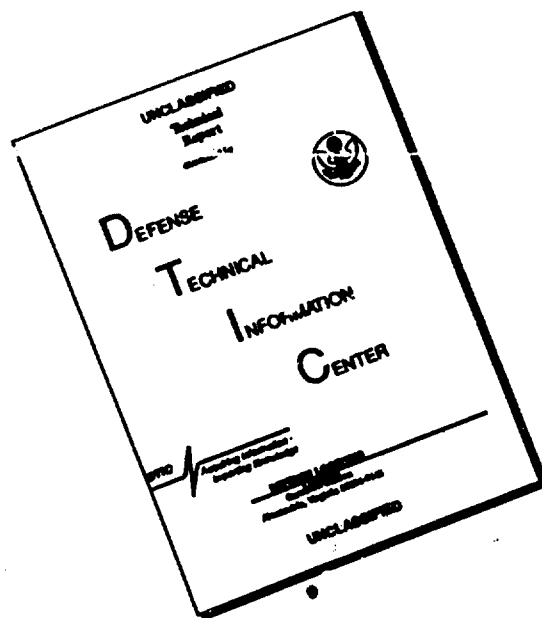
Technical Progress Report No. 1
June 1 through December 31, 1969

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ARPA Order No. 1411

Contractor:

The Regents of The
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Effective Dates:

June 1, 1969 through
June 30, 1970

Contract Total:

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Technical Report for June 1, 1969
through December 31, 1969

Contract No.: N 00014-67-A-0181-0026

Principal Investigators:

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Raymond Tanter

ARPA Agent:

Office of Naval Research
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Title:

International Data Archive
and Analysis Center

International Relations Archive

Research Program and Plan

The International Relations Archive undertakes as its primary goal the acquisition, management and dissemination of international affairs data. This goal necessitates direct interaction between the International Relations Archive staff and the academic community to ensure more adequate standards predominantly in the areas of data formatting, definitions and coding of variables, and validity checking of data. This working relationship assists the archival staff in maintaining awareness of the users' needs regarding data collection, data analysis and software development areas.

Enclosed Documentation

The first enclosed document is the latest version of the memorandum, "Data Holdings and Servicing Policies, International Relations Archive," which lists the data sets presently residing in the International Relations Archive and their technical condition. All of these data sets are being serviced; and the total level of servicing during the period from July 1, 1969 through December 31, 1969, reached 344,532 card images of data.

The second enclosed document is a copy of the preliminary version of the machine-readable codebook prepared for the data from the World Event/Interaction Survey, which was collected by Charles McClelland at the University of Southern California. Although some final editing remains to be performed on the text, this codebook represents the general format which the International Relations Archive will employ to describe the contents of the various data sets.

SUBJECT: Data Holdings and Servicing Policies, International Relations Archive

FROM: Director of International Relations Archive, Inter-University Consortium for Political Research

DATE: March 25, 1970

Summary of Data Holdings

(A detailed explanation of the condition of these data and of servicing policies follows below.)

Cross-National Data

Banks-Textor, Cross Polity Survey. National attributes or "raw characteristics" and "finished characteristics" for 115 independent polities in 1963.

Federabend, Cross National Data Bank of Political Instability Events. Data for 7037 intranational events for eighty-four nations from 1948 to 1965.

Curr, Genesis of Civil Violence Project. Data for 119 polities having a population of over one million in 1962.

Russett, Deutsch, Alker, Lasswell, World Handbook of Political Indicators. Aggregate data at the national level for 141 polities in the period from 1960 to 1963.

International Relations Data

Deutsch, French and German Elite Study -- Arms Control Data. Survey and biographical data for 320 French and German elite respondents, collected in 1964.

McClelland, World Event/Interaction Survey. Over 23,000 coded events covering the period from January, 1966 to August, 1969.

Russett, Dimensionality of Nations Project. Three interrelated but distinct data sets covering over 7,000 events in 1955 and 1962 to 1966 with accompanying variables, in both raw and transformed configurations, for fifty-one domains with eighty-two nations per domain.

Russett, International Regions and the International System. A set of eighteen data files containing proximity and factor matrices as well as United Nations roll calls for 1952, 1957, and 1963.

Singer, Correlates of War Project. A set of seven data files containing raw and transformed war variables for ninety-three wars dating from 1816 to 1965. Examples of the recorded variables are nations involved, war deaths, beginning and ending dates, armed forces size, and allies.

United Nations Roll Call Data. Data for the Plenary Meetings of the Regular, Special, and Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly, 1945 to 1967.

Servicing Policies

The data listed above are generally available in partially processed form only. At the present stage of processing, the Consortium cannot assume full responsibility for the accuracy of the data or provide complete assurance that the data are in optimal technical condition. The present condition of each of the data sets is explained below, and where relevant, processing schedules for coming months are indicated. Additional information as to processing schedules and the condition of specific bodies of data can be provided on request. In an effort to increase comparability across the various data sets, the International Relations Archive is in the process of implementing the Singer, Russett, and Small nation code, taken from J. David Singer, Bruce M. Russett and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," American Political Science Review, LXII, 3 (September, 1968), pp.932-951.

International Relations Data Categories -- Data are called fully processed when the coding meets Consortium standards and the data are consistent with the codes, complete machine-readable documentation is provided, and no further checking of the data is planned. Data are called preprocessed (Intermediate Data Sets) when amps (+), dashes (-), and blanks have been recoded to numeric codes, wild codes have been recoded to numeric values when necessary and documented in the codebook, and the codebook is in machine-readable form. No checks on the consistency of the data with codes will be made. Data are called unprocessed when the data and documentation are in the original form received by the Consortium. Neither the data nor the documentation have been checked for completeness, wild codes, inconsistencies, or other technical problems.

Machine-readable codebooks have been prepared for most international relations data sets. Additional documentation necessary for the use of data is provided with data requested. Information concerning the missing data codes used is also furnished with the data; at the present time retrieval facilities do not permit the transforming of missing data codes to users' specifications.

All fully processed and preprocessed data are available as both OSIRIS data sets and in card image form. It is expected that as a general rule all international relations data supplied by the Consortium will be transmitted on magnetic tape supplied by the user. Because the machine costs involved in printing out data are very high, it will not be possible, except in rare instances, to supply data in the form of computer printout. High computer and postage cost do not permit the Consortium to ship data as punched cards except in the cases of institutions without any tape facilities, or when the number of cards does not exceed 2,000. Users with access to tape facilities who request punched output in excess of 2,000 cards will be asked to bear the additional cost of supplying such data.

The following exceptions to this policy apply. Request duplicating data requested by anyone at that member institution earlier must be paid for unless the Consortium has made significant changes in the data or the member is changing from card to tape processing. The member institution is responsible for organizing, storing, and properly protecting or backing up the data sent to it. Other restrictions may have to be imposed in particular cases, such as request for very large and expensive shipments of data where the requestor does not have adequate facilities to store and use it.

The following considerations associated with unprocessed data should be kept in mind. Many problems may exist in unprocessed data which are not known when servicing begins; hence, the requestor must be prepared to accept considerable uncertainty as to the condition of the data, and the date of completion of the request. In addition, staff assistance on problems encountered in the use of the data will be minimal; the requestor must bear the full responsibility for making effective use of any unprocessed data. This policy is intended to ensure that staff resources are maximized while at the same time not preventing early access to data for those who must have it as soon as possible.

Intermediate or Preprocessed International Relations Data Sets--The intermediate or preprocessed data sets permits data to be disseminated in a partially cleaned and documented format and consequently speed access to new data set acquisitions. Servicing would be on essentially the same basis as for completely processed data sets. In compliance with present policies, codebooks will be sent to all Official Representatives. Requests for full data sets or analysis decks will be serviced without charge to member institutions.

The data will be available in a match-merged format. Multiply-punched data sets will have gone through a multiple punch recode program. Amps (+), dashes (-), and blanks will have been recoded and assigned appropriate numeric codes. A wild code check on the data will be run and each wild code will be documented on the codebook.

A machine-readable codebook will be generated for the data since all of the codebooks received by the Consortium to date have been typed versions or Xeroxed copies of the typed version with many hand notations regarding additions, deletions, relocation of variables, and cross-references to particular variables. Extensive formatting of the codebook will, therefore, be necessary to speed the keypunching process and ensure compatibility with the requirements of the various study processing programs available on the IBM 360/40 software system.

Minimal attempts will be made to adhere to our standard codes at this time and most consistency checks will be eliminated. These tasks have proven again and again to be very time consuming. By omitting or altering some of these processing steps we expect to be able to produce the preprocessed data much more readily than the fully processed data sets.

Cross-National Data Sets

Banks-Textor, A Cross Polity Survey. (115 polities, 5 cards of data per polity.) The data in this survey are meant to serve as a research and reference aid in the field of comparative politics. The independent polity is the unit of analysis, and each is classified according to two sets of variables, "raw characteristics" and "finished characteristics". The "raw characteristics" include standard objective measures such as population level, per capita gross national product, and newspaper circulation as well as subjective measures such as degree of political modernization and interest articulation. The "finished characteristics" are dichotomous variables which contrast groups of polities in various ways. Each polity is classified on one side or another of each dichotomy. For a discussion of the data see Arthur S. Banks and Robert B. Textor, A Cross Polity Survey (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1963.)

These data are fully processed; they have had amps and dashes removed, utilize a standard coding scheme, and have consistency-checked. Codebooks and supporting documentations have been sent to Official Representatives.

Feierabend, Cross National Data Bank of Political Instability Events. (7,007 events, 1 card per event.) This study is concerned with the amount of conflict directed by groups and individuals in the prevailing political system against other groups or persons. The data cover 84 nations over an eighteen-year interval (1948-1965) and utilize 28 classes of events to categorize the 5000 international events studied. Data were derived from the Encyclopedia Britannica Yearbooks and Deadline Data on World Affairs. See Ivo K. Feierabend, "A Note on the Comparative Method", The Western Political Quarterly, September, 1962 and Ivo and Rosalind Feierabend, "Aggressive Behaviors Within Politics", Journal of Conflict Resolution, 10:249-71, September, 1966.

These data are unprocessed. The Consortium can assume no responsibility for the accuracy of the data and can guarantee no assistance if difficulties are encountered. At this time it is impossible to state either the type or frequency of error that may be involved.

Gurr, Genesis of Civil Violence Project. (119 polities, 3 cards of data per polity; since missing data codes have not been assigned, columns have been left blank for variables for which no data were recorded). Gurr's research project is designed to evaluate a theoretical model that attempts to account for the sources and consequences of collective anger. The guiding assumption is that frustration-induced anger is the common denominator of extreme civil violence and that a precondition for violent civil conflict is relative deprivation. Gurr defined relative deprivation as the perception of frustration circumstances, the emotional response to which tends to be anger. Perceptual data, however, are not included in the data set.

For purposes of testing the implications of the model, Gurr assembled aggregate data on variables he considered relevant to determining the likelihood and magnitude of civil violence. Specifically, the data yield information on economics, political commitment to modernization, frequency of executive change, the degree of group discrimination, political separatism, access to political elite positions, migration to cities, urban population, measures of protest activities, information on the military and internal security forces, union membership, transportation, and the stability of the party system. In addition, nations have been categorized into four clusters, originally based on a factor analysis, including political, socio-cultural, technological development and size of population and production center clusters. Nations included in the study were those which had a population of over one million in 1962. For further theoretical and index construction information see Ted Gurr, The Conditions of Civil Violence: First Tests of a Casual Model (Princeton, N. J.: Center of International Studies, 1967.)

These data are unprocessed. The Consortium can assume no responsibility for the accuracy of the data and can guarantee no assistance if difficulties are encountered. At this time it is impossible to state either the type or frequency of error that may be involved.

Russett, Deutsch, Alker, Lasswell, World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators. (141 polities, 4 cards of data per polity.) The information collected in the Handbook is aggregate data at the national level drawn from United Nations reports, official publications of national governments, special studies, monographs, and other work done by scholars and non-governmental research organizations. For a discussion of sources, methodology and findings see Bruce M. Russett, World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1964.)

These data are fully processed; they have had amps and dashes removed, utilize a standard coding scheme, and have been consistency-checked. Codebooks and supporting documentation have been sent to Official Representatives.

Merged data from World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators and A Cross Polity Survey. (141 polities, 7 decks of data per polity.) The data from these two collections were merged on country codes. As the polities included in the Cross Polity Survey are a subset of those included in the Handbook, missing data codes have been assigned to countries with no Cross Polity information. Users should request an additional code sheet for this data set.

International Relations Data Sets

Deutsch, French and German Elite Study--Arms Control Data. (147 French respondents, 173 German respondents, 8 cards of data per respondent per nation.) The data were collected by personal interviews with selected elite figures during 1964 (June and July in France and late May-early October in Germany.) The sample rested both on reputational and positional characteristics of potential respondents. Self-selection affected the sample, with only 203 of the 441 French elites contacted agreeing to participate and 481 of the 650 Germans contacted. After this elimination, the samples were further reduced by scholarly as well as practical criteria.

The researchers' intentions were to gather data bearing on four significant aspects of French and West German politics, relevant to the issue of arms control and disarmament in Western Europe. These four areas were domestic policy, foreign policy, European integration and arms control and disarmament. The data from this questionnaire (four decks) touched specifically on respondents' perceptions of the political system and its future, opinions on specific foreign policy issues and their relationship to domestic politics, the two Germanies question, national sovereignty vs. international association, European integration, and various nuclear strategies and arms control arrangements.

Biographical data (two decks) including standard demographic and personal information as well as data on party, military, and governmental backgrounds, were compiled from records and interviews. Measures of latent attitude structures were assessed by interviewers (two decks). The "Latent Attitude Questionnaire" tapped such variables as respondents' interest in and emotional reaction to issues.

perception of and emotional reactions to professional roles and responsibilities, general ability structure problems, open-mindedness, alienation, and feeling of competence. See Karl W. Deutsch, Lewis J. Edinger, Roy C. Macridis, Study of Elite Attitudes on European Integration and World Politics (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1967) for a discussion of the general elite politics of France and Germany; and Karl W. Deutsch, Arms Control and the Atlantic Alliance: Europe Faces Coming Policy Decisions (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1967) for specific concentration on arms control.

These data are unprocessed. The Consortium can assume no responsibility for the accuracy of the data and can guarantee no assistance if difficulties are encountered. At this time it is impossible to state either the type or frequency of error that may be involved.

McClelland, World Event/Interaction Survey (WEIS). (Over 23,000 events, one analytic card per event.) The World Event/Interaction Survey is a data gathering and analysis program under the direction of Professor Charles McClelland at the University of Southern California, focused upon the dimension of attempted national control in international political affairs. Each data item is a report on an international event. An "event/interaction" is a term that has been defined technically to specify the types of acts that occur at that level. The event/interaction materials provide data for building indicators of behavioral regularities, or trends, and of changes in the direction or the pattern of activity in the complex flows of interactions. At present, the Consortium has received WEIS data from January, 1966 through August, 1969.

The following coding conventions have been employed in the data. The set of initiators and recipients of the event/interactions are coded according to the country codes taken from J. David Singer, Bruce M. Russett and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List", APSR LXII, 3 (September, 1968), pp. 932-951. Additional actor designations have been used, such as 527 for Swaziland, 394 for Warsaw Pact, and 818 for Vietcong. A second classification scheme identifies sixty-three types of acts, organized into twenty-two cue-worded categories. A rough ordering of the twenty-two cue-worded categories. A rough ordering of the twenty-two cuewords is provided so that the first ten have to do with more peaceful, benign, cooperative, non-aggressive types of events, while the last twelve consist of belligerent, aggressive, conflict related events. A few main "arenas" in international conflicts and issues have also been identified in association with relevant event/interaction items. The date and source of each item is also included in the analytic materials. There is also a complete set of textual descriptions for each event which can be associated with the analytic codings by an event serial number within a year. For a further discussion of the data, see Charles A. McClelland and Gard D. Hoggard, "Conflict Patterns in the Interactions Among Nations," pp. 711-724 in James Rosenau, ed., International Politics and Foreign Policy (New York: The Free Press, 1969).

The World Event/Interaction Survey has also provided two FORTRAN programs, requiring a G-level compiler, for distribution along with the data. These programs were written by Clarence Bradford, programming consultant to the WEIS project. The Consortium can supply both programs in source form, accompanied by the documentation it has received from the WEIS project. However, the Consortium does not provide any programming assistance in support of the two programs.

These data are preprocessed. A preliminary machine-readable codebook has been prepared and is being edited; final error checks on the data are being made.

Rummel, Dimensionality of Nations Study. This study is comprised of three interrelated but distinct sets of data. The first is an analysis of foreign conflict behavior covering long periods of time. Over 11,000 events such as border clash, severance of diplomatic relations, and threats have been counted on over 30 descriptive variables for 82 nations. The source of the data as well as some of its reliability have also been coded. The periods of time covered so far include 1955, 1962-1965, and the first four months of 1966, with additional time spans to be added as the data become available.

The second set of data represents the "raw data" for 82 nations, which is made up of 51 domains. The domains represent cultural, social, ethnological, agricultural, demographic, and other descriptive categories. All data are generally for 1955.

The third data set is derived from the second and represents logarithms and other transformations of the raw data. See Richard L. Merritt and Stein Rokkan (eds.), Comparing Nations: The Use of Quantitative Data in Cross-National Research (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1966) pp. 109-129; and Rudolph H. Rummel, "Indicators of Cross-National and International Patterns", APSR, LXIII, 1 (March, 1969), pp. 127-147.

These data are unprocessed. The Consortium can assume no responsibility for the accuracy of the data and can guarantee no assistance if difficulties are encountered. At this time it is impossible to state either the type or frequency of error that may be involved.

Russett, International Regions and the International System. These are the data used by Professor Bruce M. Russett in his International Regions and the International System: A Study in Political Ecology (New York: Rand McNally and Co., 1967). The data are on 18 separate files which contain the results of Bruce Russett's analysis as well as United Nations roll call for the years 1952, 1957, and 1963. Each file has one card of data per unit of analysis. For a specific explanation of the ideas and the factor analyses, the potential user should refer to Russett's book.

Generally, Russett explored the relationship between political systems and their social and physical environments. In addition, he has tried to clarify conceptual problems arising from research on regions by employing multiple, interdisciplinary criteria for definitional purposes. By operationalizing them, he empirically delineates international regions and compares regional congruence across dimensions and shifts over time.

The author focuses on regions of social and cultural homogeneity, regions with similar political attitudes on external behavior (measured by U.N. voting), regions of political interdependence (bound by some type of political institutions), regions of economic interdependence (measured by intra-regional trade as a proportion of the nations' national income), and regions of geographical proximity.

These data are unprocessed. The Consortium can assume no responsibility for the accuracy of the data and can guarantee no assistance if difficulties are encountered. At this time it is impossible to state either the type or frequency of error that may be involved.

Singer, Correlates of War Project. (The subsets available are listed below). The major question posed in the overall project is "What is it that differentiates those serious international conflicts which erupt into war from those which do not?" Inquiry was made to ascertain the incidence of war in the international system. Data was compiled for ninety-three interstate, imperial and colonial wars dating from 1816 through 1965. Wars which did not involve at least one system member or which were civil or internal were eliminated. Ascertained were the beginning and closing dates of the war to calculate nation months or magnitude; battle deaths to determine severity of war; as well as computations of various ratio-based indicators of intensity. Many measures were converted to annual indicators for each war. Data were also collected for independent and intervening variables such as attributes of the international system and pair-wise relationships among all nations. For a further discussion of the data to date see: J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "Alliance Aggregation and the Outset of War", Quantitative International Politics; J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "The Composition and Status Orderings of the International System", World Politics, January, 1966; J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "Formal Alliances 1816-1965", Mental Health Research Institute, Preprint #249, April, 1969; J. David Singer and Melvin Small, The Wars of War, 1816-1965: A Statistical Handbook (Wiley, 1970); and J. David Singer, Bruce M. Russett, and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Post-World War II Century: A Standardized List", APSR, LXII, 3 (September, 1968)

Seven data files are available:

- File 1 War name and aggregate war data. (93 wars, 2 cards per war)
Variables include: war name, war code, type of war, duration in months, beginning and ending dates of war, sum of armed forces prior to war, battle deaths, number of participating nations.

- File 2: Member war data. (239 members, 1 card per member) Variables include central or total system war participant, allies code in addition to many of the variables in file one.
- File 3: Systemic annual war data. (658 cases of systemic war data by year, 2 cards per case) Variables include: the natural log of battle deaths by population, nations months, and armed forces; and percentages of nations in war, possible nation months exhausted, major powers in wars, major power nation months exhausted, system code and description.
- File 4: Members in interstate system and national war experience data. (147 cases comprising all members of the interstate system, 2 cards per case) Variables include: year nation became a member, lost membership, became a major power if at all, regained membership as major power. Also number of wars experienced, years in the interstate, central and major systems, battle deaths per number of wars experienced in the system and magnitude and severity, and numbers of wars per year in the system.
- File 5: Nation pairs data. (657 pairs 1 card per pair) Variables include: partners or opponents, battle deaths of each nation, months fought as partners or opponents.
- File 6: Status ordering of nations. (1045 cases of nations by year, 1 card per case) For a description of rankings see Singer and Small, "Composition and Status Ordering of International System", World Politics, January, 1966. Variables include 9 rankings.
- File 7: Nation-year alliance data. (1600 cases, 1 card per case) Variables include type of alliance, year, number of nations in alliance, numeric code for nations in alliance.

These data are unprocessed. The Consortium can assume no responsibility for the accuracy of the data and can guarantee no assistance if difficulties are encountered. At this time it is impossible to state either the type of frequency or error that may be involved.

United Nations Roll Call Data. The United Nations Roll Call collections consists of the votes taken in the General Assembly Plenary Meetings and in the General Assembly committees. At present, the collection contains roll calls for the First to the Twenty-Second Sessions (1945-1967), the First to Fourth Special Sessions, and the First to Fifth Emergency Special Sessions. It is anticipated that the collection will be updated through the Twenty-Fourth Session (1969).

Portions of the roll call collections were archived from two different sources. The First to the Seventeenth Sessions, The First to Fourth Special Sessions, and The First to Fourth Emergency Special Session were received from Professor Charles Wrigley of Michigan State University. The data for all subsequent sessions were coded and processed by the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research. All of the data is stored in member format, with roll calls as variables.

The following coding conventions have been employed in the data. The country codes are taken from J. David Singer, Bruce M. Russett, and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List", APSR, LXII, 3 (September, 1968), pp. 932-951. In the listing of the country names and codes, the parenthetical expression contains the country's date of admission to the United Nations. Each of the individual roll calls has been coded according to the following conventions.

0. Non-Member
1. Yes
2. Abstain
3. No
4. Non-participant (present but not voting)
5. Absent (country did not vote and no evidence
of its presence at the time of the vote)
6. Anomaly
7. Announced desire to change vote

There are no missing data in the collection, in terms of roll call votes for individual countries that could not be located. All apparent anomalies and changes in votes have been recorded in terms of the listings of countries in each vote category and/or requested changes in votes on each roll call whenever official sources were available. As a result, the frequencies given for each roll call represent the sum of the individual country votes as the Consortium has recorded them; in a limited number of cases, these frequencies may vary from those given in the General Assembly Official Record by one or two votes in a category. All adjustments in the coding of the roll call votes have been recorded in a series of editorial notes accompanying the documentation of the collection.

For additional information on the use of United Nations' roll calls, the user should see Alker and Russett, World Politics in the General Assembly (New Haven: 1960), as an example.

These data are preprocessed. A preliminary machine-readable codebook has been prepared and is being edited; final error checks on the data are being made.

*Cardback for WEIS
Descriptive data*

THE WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY IS A DATA-GATHERING AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHARLES MCLELLAND AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, FIGURED UPON THE DIMENSION OF ATTEMPTED NATIONAL CONTROL IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS. EACH DATA ITEM IS A REPORT OF AN INTERNATIONAL EVENT. AN "EVENT/INTERACTION" IS A TERM THAT HAS BEEN DEFINED TECHNICALLY TO SPECIFY THE TYPES OF ACTS THAT OCCUR AT THAT LEVEL. THE EVENT/INTERACTION MATERIALS PROVIDE DATA FOR BUILDING INDICATORS OF BEHAVIORAL REGULARITIES, OF TRENDS, AND OF CHANGES IN THE DIRECTION OR THE PATTERN OF ACTIVITY IN THE COMPLEX FLOWS OF INTERACTIONS. AT PRESENT, THE CONSORTIUM HAS RECEIVED WEIS DATA FROM JANUARY, 1966, THROUGH AUGUST, 1969.

THE FOLLOWING CODING CONVENTIONS HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE DATA. THE SET OF INITIATORS AND RECIPIENTS OF THE EVENT/INTERACTIONS ARE CODED WITH THE COUNTRY CODES TAKEN FROM J. DAVID SINGER, BRUCE M. RUSSETT, AND MELVIN SMALL, "NATIONAL POLITICAL UNITS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: A STANDARDIZED LIST", APSR, LXII: 3 (SEPTEMBER, 1968), PP. 932-951. ADDITIONAL ACTOR DESIGNATIONS HAVE BEEN USED, SUCH AS 572 FOR SWAZILAND, 394 FOR WARSAW PACT, AND 818 FOR VIETCONG. A SECOND CLASSIFICATION SCHEME IDENTIFIES SIXTY-THREE TYPES OF ACTS, ORGANIZED INTO TWENTY-TWO CUE-WORD CATEGORIES. A ROUGH ORDERING OF THE TWENTY-TWO CUE-WORDS IS PROVIDED: THE FIRST TEN HAVE TO DO WITH "MODE PEACEFUL, RENIG, COOPERATIVE, NON-AGGRESSIVE TYPES OF EVENTS, WHILE THE LAST TWELVE CONSIST OF REFLIGERENT, AGGRESSIVE, CONFLICT-RELATED EVENTS. A FEW MAIN "ARENAS" OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS AND ISSUES HAVE ALSO BEEN IDENTIFIED IN ASSOCIATION WITH RELEVANT EVENT/INTERACTION ITEMS. THE DATE AND SOURCE OF EACH ITEM ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THE ANALYTIC MATERIALS. THERE IS ALSO A COMPLETE SET OF TEXTUAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR EACH EVENT WHICH CAN BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE ANALYTIC CODINGS BY AN EVENT SERIAL NUMBER WITHIN YEAR.

THE WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY HAS ALSO PROVIDED TWO FORTRAN PROGRAMS FOR DISTRIBUTION ALONG WITH THE DATA. THESE TWO PROGRAMS, MTAPF AND WEISUM II, WERE WRITTEN BY CLARENCE H. BRADFORD, CONSULTANT TO THE WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY PROJECT, AND REQUIRE A G-LEVEL FORTRAN COMPILER. THE CONSORTIUM CAN SUPPLY BOTH PROGRAMS IN SOURCE FORM, ACCOMPANIED BY THE DOCUMENTATION IT HAS RECEIVED FROM THE WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY PROJECT. HOWEVER, THE CONSORTIUM DOES NOT PROVIDE ANY PROGRAMMING ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF THE PROGRAMS.

REF 0001 DATA SET 10-0001

LISTED BELOW ARE THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS OF THE DATA COLLECTION COMPILED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

- 10. WEIS 1966
- 11. WEIS 1967
- 12. WEIS 1968
- 13. WEIS 1969

VAR 0001

REF 0002 DATA SET 10-0001

EVENT/INTERACTION SERIAL NUMBER OF ITEM

A UNIQUE NUMBER IDENTIFIES EACH EVENT SERIALY WITHIN EACH YEAR.

VAR 0002

REF 0003 DATA SET 10-0001

YEAR OF EVENT/INTERACTION

THE LAST TWO DIGITS OF THE YEAR ARE USED.

- 66. 1966
- 67. 1967
- 68. 1968
- 69. 1969

VAR 0003

REF 0004 DATA SET 10-0001

MONTH OF EVENT/INTERACTION

- 01. JANUARY
- 02. FEBRUARY
- 03. MARCH
- 04. APRIL
- 05. MAY

VAR 0004

(CONTINUED)
.....

36. JUNE
37. JULY
38. AUGUST
39. SEPTEMBER
40. OCTOBER
41. NOVEMBER
42. DECEMBER

DATA SET 10-1001

REF 0005

DAY OF EVENT/INTERACTION
.....

01. DAY OF THE MONTH
...
31. DAY OF THE MONTH

DATA SET 10-1001

REF 0006

INITIATOR OF THE ACT
.....

THE NUMERIC VALUES ARE USED TO CODE THE NAME OF THE
INITIATOR OF THE ACT. THE THREE-LETTER ALPHABETIC CODES
APPEAR IN THE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT/INTERACTION
(SEE VARIABLES 13 - 16.)

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (002-199)

002. USA. USA
020. CAN. CANADA
040. CUB. CUBA
041. HAI. HAITI
042. DOM. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
051. JAM. JAMAICA
052. TRI. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
053. BAR. BARBADOS
070. MEX. MEXICO
080. GUA. GUATEMALA
081. HON. HONDURAS

(CONTINUED)
.....

192. FLS. EL SALVADOR
193. NIC. NICARAGUA
194. COS. COSTA RICA
195. PAN. PANAMA
197. COL. COLOMBIA
191. VEN. VENEZUELA
110. GUY. GUYANA
137. ECU. ECUADOR
175. PER. PERU
140. PAR. PARAGUAY
145. BOL. BOLIVIA
140. PAP. PAPUA
155. CHI. CHILE
147. ARG. ARGENTINA
145. URU. URUGUAY

EUROPE (200-399)

200. UNK. UNITED KINGDOM
205. IRE. IRELAND
210. NTH. NETHERLANDS
211. BEL. BELGIUM
212. LUX. LUXEMBOURG
220. FRN. FRANCE
221. MOC. MONACO
223. LIC. LIECHTENSTEIN
225. SWI. SWITZERLAND
230. SPN. SPAIN
232. AND. ANDORRA
235. POR. PORTUGAL
245. GMY. GERMANY/FED. REP.
245. GME. GERMANY/DEM. REP.
246. ERE. BERLIN/EAST
247. WRE. BERLIN/WEST
290. POL. POLAND
305. AUS. AUSTRIA
310. HUN. HUNGARY
315. CZE. CZECHOSLOVAKIA
325. ITA. ITALY
328. VAT. VATICAN
331. SAN. SAN MARINO
338. MLT. MALTA
339. ALB. ALBANIA
345. YUG. YUGOSLAVIA
357. GRC. GREECE
362. CYP. CYPRUS

(CONTINUED)

345. BUL. BULGARIA
 360. RUM. ROMANIA
 345. USA. U.S.S.R.
 375. FIN. FINLAND
 357. SWE. SWEDEN
 395. NOR. NORWAY
 350. DEN. DENMARK
 345. ICE. ICELAND

AFRICA (400-599)

420. GAM. GAMBIA
 432. MLI. MALI
 433. SEN. SENEGAL
 434. DAM. DAHOMEY
 435. MAU. MAURITANIA
 436. NIR. NIGER
 437. IVC. IVORY COAST
 438. GIN. GUINEA
 439. UPP. UPPER VOLTA
 440. GUE. GUINEA (INCLUDES FERNANDO PO)
 450. LAR. LIBERIA
 451. STE. SIERRA LEONE
 452. GHA. GHANA
 461. TOG. TOGO
 471. CAD. CAMEROON
 475. NIG. NIGERIA
 476. RIA. RIA
 481. GAR. GABON
 482. CEN. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
 483. CHA. CHAD
 484. CON. CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)
 490. COP. CONGO (KINSHASA)
 500. UGA. UGANDA
 501. KEN. KENYA
 510. TAN. TANZANIA
 516. RUT. BURUNDI
 517. RWA. RWANDA
 520. SOM. SOMALIA
 530. ETH. ETHIOPIA
 551. ZAM. ZAMBIA
 552. ZIM. ZIMBABWE
 553. MAL. MALAWI
 560. SAF. SOUTH AFRICA
 570. LES. LESOTHO
 571. BOT. BOTSWANA
 572. SWA. SWAZILAND

(CONTINUED)
.....

587. MAC. MALAGASY
588. MAU. MAURITIUS

MIDDLE EAST (600-699)

600. MOR. MOROCCO
615. ALG. ALGERIA
616. TUN. TUNISIA
620. LBY. LIBYA
625. SYD. SYDAN
630. IRA. IRAN
640. TUR. TURKEY
645. IRQ. IRAQ
651. UAR. UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)
652. SYR. SYRIA
660. LEB. LEBANON
663. JOR. JORDAN
666. ISR. ISRAEL
670. SAU. SAUDI ARABIA
679. YEM. YEMEN
681. SYE. YEMEN/SOUTH
680. KUW. KUWAIT
688. OMN. OMAN

ASIA (700-899)

700. AFG. AFGHANISTAN
710. CHN. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
712. MON. MONGOLIA
713. CHT. REPUBLIC OF CHINA
720. HOK. HONG KONG
721. MAC. MACAO
731. KOR. NORTH KOREA
732. KOS. SOUTH KOREA
740. JAP. JAPAN
750. IND. INDIA
770. PAK. PAKISTAN
775. PUR. PAKISTAN
780. CFI. CEYLON
782. MAD. MALDIVES
790. NEP. NEPAL
800. THA. THAILAND
811. CAM. CAMBODIA
812. LAO. LAOS

(CONTINUED)
.....

816. VTN. NORTH VIETNAM
817. VTS. SOUTH VIETNAM
827. MAL. MALAYSIA
930. SIN. SINGAPORE
840. PHI. PHILIPPINES
850. INS. INDONESIA

(OCEANIA (900-999)

900. AUL. AUSTRALIA
920. NEW. NEW ZEALAND
921. NAU. NAURU
990. WSM. WESTERN SAMOA

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTORS

198. AFP. ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS
199. OAS. ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
396. WAR. WARSAW PACT
356. NAT. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
397. EEC. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
398. EFT. EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION
399. IMO. ANY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
476. RIA. RIAFRA
569. OAU. ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
697. PLG. ARAB LEAGUE GROUPS
699. APL. ARAB LEAGUE
813. LAP. PATHET LAO
819. VCC. VIETCONG AND NAT'L LIBERATION FRONT
992. SEA. SOUTHEAST ASIAN TREATY ORGANIZATION
998. MLG. ANY MULTILATERAL GROUP
999. NSC. NOT STATED, UNIDENTIFIED ACTOR

VAR 0007

REF 0007

DATA SET ID-001*

EVENT ACTION CUE-WORDS
.....

TWENTY-TWO REMINDERS OR CUE-WORDS THAT ORGANIZE THE
SIXTY-THREE DIFFERENT CODING POSSIBILITIES FOR THE
ACTIVITY BETWEEN THE ORIGINATOR AND THE RECIPIENT.

(CONTINUED)
.....

AS A CONVENIENCE TO ASSIST IN REMEMBERING THE SYSTEM, 01 THROUGH 10 HAVE TO DO WITH MORE PEACEFUL, 11 THROUGH 22 DESCRIBE MORE BELLIGERENT, AGGRESSIVE, CONFLICT-RELATED EVENTS.

- 01. YIELD
- 02. COMMENT
- 03. CONSULT
- 04. APPROVE
- 05. PROMISE
- 06. GRANT
- 07. REFUSE
- 08. AGREE
- 09. REQUEST
- 10. PURPOSE
- 11. REJECT
- 12. ACCUSE
- 13. PROTEST
- 14. DENY
- 15. DEMAND
- 16. WARN
- 17. THREATEN
- 18. DEMONSTRATE
- 19. REDUCE RELATIONSHIP
- 20. EXPEL
- 21. SEIZE
- 22. FORCE

VAP 0008

REF 0008

DATA SET ID-0001

EVENT/INTERACTION ITEM
.....

THE SIXTY-THREE DIFFERENT CODING POSSIBILITIES FOR THE ACTIVITY BETWEEN THE ORIGINATOR AND THE RECIPIENT ARE ORGANIZED BY THE TWENTY-TWO EVENT ACTION CUE-WORDS.

(CONTINUED)
.....

YIELD (01)

- 011. SURRENDER, YIELD TO ORDER, SUBMIT TO ARREST, ETC.
THIS CATEGORY REQUIRES EXPLICIT STATEMENT OF SURRENDER, OF YIELD TO A COMMAND OR AN ORDER, OR OF SUBMISSION TO ARREST.
- 012. YIELD POSITION: RETREAT; EVACUATE
THIS CATEGORY INVOLVES ACTUAL PHYSICAL MOVEMENT.
- 013. ADMIT WPCENDING: RETRACT STATEMENT

COMMENT (02)

- 021. EXPLICIT DECLINE TO COMMENT
THIS CATEGORY IS RESERVED FOR AN EXPRESSED DECLINE TO COMMENT STATEMENT BY AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN; THIS CATEGORY DOES NOT INCLUDE A REPORTED "FAILURE TO COMMENT."
THIS CATEGORY IS USED ONLY WHEN THE ACTOR EXPLICITLY EXPRESSES HIS FEELING THAT THE SITUATION IS ADVERSE OR FAVORABLE
- 022. COMMENT ON SITUATION--PESSIMISTIC
THIS CATEGORY IS USED ONLY WHEN THE ACTOR EXPLICITLY EXPRESSES HIS FEELING THAT THE SITUATION IS ADVERSE OR FAVORABLE
- 023. COMMENT ON SITUATION--NEUTRAL
THIS CATEGORY IS USED ONLY WHEN THE ACTOR EXPLICITLY EXPRESSES HIS FEELING THAT THE SITUATION IS FAVORABLE TO HIM
- 024. COMMENT ON SITUATION--OPTIMISTIC
THIS CATEGORY IS USED WHEN GOVERNMENTS EXPRESS THEIR GOALS, HOPES, POLICIES, OR FUTURE PLANS TO OTHERS
- 025. EXPLAIN POLICY OR FUTURE POSITION
THIS CATEGORY IS USED WHEN GOVERNMENTS EXPRESS THEIR GOALS, HOPES, POLICIES, OR FUTURE PLANS TO OTHERS

CONSULT (03)

- 031. MEET WITH AT NEUTRAL SITE, OR SEND NOTE
THIS CATEGORY IS USED FOR MEETINGS AT AN UNSPECIFIED OR NEUTRAL SITE, OR BETWEEN A RESIDENT AMBASSADOR AND THE HOST COUNTRY.
THIS CATEGORY APPLIES, IN ADDITION, WHEN NOTES ARE SENT BETWEEN NATIONS BUT THEIR CONTENT IS UNKNOWN.
- 032. VISIT: GO TO
- 033. RECEIVE VISIT: HOST

APPROVE (04)

- 041. PRAISE, HAIL, APPLAUD, CONDOLENCES
THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES THE "POLITENESS" EVENTS SUCH AS EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE, CONDOLENCES, AND CEREMONIAL SALUTATIONS.

(CONTINUED)

.....

062. ENDORSE OTHER'S POLICY OR POSITION: GIVE
VERBAL SUPPORT

PROMISE (06)

061. PROMISE OWN POLICY SUPPORT

062. PROMISE MATERIAL SUPPORT

THIS CATEGORY SPECIFIES MEN AND/OR

RESOURCE AID FORTHCOMING

063. PROMISE OTHER FUTURE SUPPORT ACTION

064. ASSURE: REASSURE

THIS CATEGORY IS USED FOR EXPRESSIONS OR
REITERATIONS OF PROMISES OR EARLIER PLEDGES

GRANT (06)

061. EXPRESS REGRET: APOLOGIZE

062. GIVE STATE INVITATION

063. GRANT ASYLUM

THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES BOTH THE ANNOUNCEMENT
OF A POLICY AND REPORTED CASES OF GRANTING OF

REFUGE TO NATIONALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

064. GRANT PRIVILEGE, DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION:

DE FACTO RELATIONS, ETC.

065. SUSPEND NEGATIVE SANCTIONS; TRUCE

066. RELEASE AND/OR RETURN PERSONS OR PROPERTY

REWARD (07)

071. EXTEND ECONOMIC AID (AS GIFT AND/OR LOAN)

072. EXTEND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES BOTH MEN AND MATERIAL;
IN ADDITION, JOINT MILITARY TRAINING EXERCISES

ARE CODED IN THIS CATEGORY.

073. GIVE OTHER ASSISTANCE

AGREE (08)

081. MAKE SUBSTANTIVE AGREEMENT

082. AGREE TO FUTURE ACTION OR PROCEDURE:

AGREE TO MEET, TO NEGOTIATE

THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES ALSO THE ACCEPTANCE
OF INVITATIONS FROM OTHER STATES.

REQUEST (09)

091. ASK FOR INFORMATION

092. ASK FOR POLICY ASSISTANCE

093. ASK FOR MATERIAL ASSISTANCE

(CONTINUED)
.....

294. REQUEST ACTION: CALL FOR
THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES AIDS FROM UNITED
NATIONS MEMBERSHIP AND REQUESTS FOR ASYLUM.
295. ENTRFAT: PLEAD: APPEAL TO: HELP ME
THIS CATEGORY APPLIES TO REQUESTS MADE FROM
A DISTINCTLY SUPPLIANT POSITION, THE ACTION
NATION PLEADING FOR AID OR SUPPORT.

PROPOSE (10)

101. OFFER PROPOSAL
102. URGE OR SUGGEST ACTION OR POLICY

REJECT (11)

111. TURN DOWN PROPOSAL: REJECT PROTEST
DEMAND, THREAT, ETC.
112. REFUSE: OPPOSE:, REFUSE TO ALLOW

ACCUSE (12)

121. CHARGE: CRITICIZE: BLAME: DISAPPROVE
122. DENOUNCE: DEMIGRATE: ABUSE
THIS CATEGORY OFTEN APPLIES WHEN DEROGATORY
ADJECTIVES EMBELLISH THE ACCUSATION.

PROTEST (13)

131. MAKE COMPLAINT (NOT FORMAL)
132. MAKE FORMAL COMPLAINT OR PROTEST
PROTESTS ARE ASSUMED TO BE FORMAL UNLESS
OTHERWISE STATED.

DENY (14)

141. DENY AN ACCUSATION
142. DENY AN ATTRIBUTED POLICY, ACTION, ROLE OR POSITION

DEMAND (15)

150. ISSUE ORDER OR COMMAND, INSIST:
DEMAND COMPLIANCE, ETC.

WARN (16)

163. GIVE WARNING
OCCASIONALLY THE WORDS "DEMAND" OR "THREATEN"
ARE USED IN NEWS ITEMS WHICH SHOULD BE CODED
AS WARNINGS, THUS CARE MUST BE TAKEN IN
THE CODING.

(CONTINUED)
.....

THREATEN (17)

- 171. THREAT WITHOUT SPECIFIC NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 172. THREAT WITH SPECIFIC NON-MILITARY NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 173. THREAT WITH FORCE SPECIFIED
- 174. ULTIMATUM: THREAT WITH NEGATIVE SANCTIONS AND TIME LIMIT SPECIFIED

DEMONSTRATE (18)

- 181. NON-MILITARY DEMONSTRATION; WALK OUT OR
THIS CATEGORY APPLIES TO ACTIVITIES SUCH AS
MARCHING, PICKETING, STONING, ETC., WHEN
THEY ARE PERFORMED BY CITIZENS OF ONE
NATION AGAINST ANOTHER NATION. THE
CATEGORY ALSO INCLUDES OCCASIONS WHEN
REPRESENTATIVES TO INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS WALK
OUT IN PROTEST.
- 182. ARMED FORCE MOBILIZATION, EXERCISE AND/OR DISPLAY
ROUTINE CEREMONIAL DISPLAYS SUCH AS WEAPONS
PARADES AND "FLY-RYS" ARE NOT INCLUDED
IN THE CATEGORY.

REDUCE RELATIONS (AS NEGATIVE SANCTION) (19)

- 191. CANCEL OR POSTPONE PLANNED EVENT
- 192. REDUCE ROUTINE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY: RECALL
OFFICIALS, ETC.
EVENTS CODED IN THIS CATEGORY MUST BE
CONNECTED WITH SOME ON-GOING INTERNATIONAL
PROBLEM, THUS THE USUAL ROTATIONS OF
FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OR NORMAL CHANGES
IN FOREIGN AID ARE NOT REGARDED AS
"REDUCTION OF RELATIONS." EMPARGOES, BANS,
AND SMALLER ACTIVITIES DO FALL WITHIN
THIS CATEGORY.

- 194. HALT NEGOTIATIONS
- 195. BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

EXPULSION (20)

- 201. ORDER PERSONNEL OUT OF COUNTRY
THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES THE EXPULSION OF
FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS AND THE DECLARATION OF
INDIVIDUALS AS PERSONA NON GRATA.
- 202. EXPULSION ORGANIZATION OR GROUP

SC 12F (21)

(CONTINUED)
.....

211. SEIZE POSITION OR POSSESSIONS
THE CATEGORY MAY ALSO BE USED WHEN A
NATION MILITARILY TAKES OR OCCUPIES
ANOTHER'S TERRITORY.

212. DETAIN OR ARREST PERSON (SI)

FORCE (22)

221. NON-INJURY DESTRUCTIVE ACT
WHEN ACTUAL PHYSICAL DESTRUCTION IS
REPORTED, DEMONSTRATIONS ARE CODED IN THIS
CATEGORY.

222. NON-MILITARY INJURY-DESTRUCTION
THIS CATEGORY ALSO INCLUDES ACTS NOT
COMMITTED BY ORGANIZED MILITARY FORCES,
SUCH AS TERRORIST BOMBINGS.

223. MILITARY ENGAGEMENT
NOTICE THAT THIS CATEGORY MAY OFTEN BE
"DOUBLE-CODED" BECAUSE WHEN TWO NATIONS
BATTLE, EACH IS AN ACTOR AND EACH A
TARGET OF FORCE.

VAR 0039

REF 0009

DATA SET ID-0001

RECIPIENT OF THE ACT
.....

THE NUMERIC VALUES ARE USED TO CODE THE NAME OF THE
RECIPIENT OF THE ACT. THE THREE-LETTER ALPHABETIC CODES
APPEAR IN THE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT/INTERACTION
(SEE VARIABLES 13 - 16.)

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (002-199)

002. USA. USA
020. CAN. CANADA
040. CUB. CUBA
041. HAI. HAITI
042. DOM. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
051. JAM. JAMAICA
052. TRI. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
053. BAR. BARBADOS

(CONTINUED)
.....

370. MEX. MEXICO
397. GUA. GUATEMALA
398. HON. HONDURAS
399. ELS. EL SALVADOR
400. NIC. NICARAGUA
401. COS. COSTA RICA
402. PAN. PANAMA
403. COL. COLOMBIA
404. VEN. VENEZUELA
405. GUY. GUYANA
406. ECU. ECUADOR
407. PER. PERU
408. BRA. BRAZIL
409. BOL. BOLIVIA
410. PAR. PARAGUAY
411. CHL. CHILE
412. ARG. ARGENTINA
413. URU. URUGUAY

EUROPE (200-399)

200. UNK. UNITED KINGDOM
201. IRE. IRELAND
202. NTH. NETHERLANDS
203. BEL. BELGIUM
204. LUX. LUXEMBOURG
205. FRA. FRANCE
206. MON. MONACO
207. LIE. LIECHTENSTEIN
208. SWI. SWITZERLAND
209. SPA. SPAIN
210. AND. ANDORRA
211. POR. PORTUGAL
212. GERM. GERMANY/FED. REP.
213. GERM. GERMANY/DEM. REP.
214. BER. BERLIN/EAST
215. BER. BERLIN/WEST
216. POL. POLAND
217. AUT. AUSTRIA
218. HUN. HUNGARY
219. CZE. CZECHOSLOVAKIA
220. ITA. ITALY
221. VAT. VATICAN
222. SAN. SAN MARINO
223. MLI. MALTA
224. ALB. ALBANIA

(CONTINUED)
.....

345. YUG. YUGOSLAVIA
350. GRC. GREECE
352. CYP. CYPRUS
355. RUL. BULGARIA
360. RUM. ROMANIA
365. USR. U.S.S.R.
375. FIN. FINLAND
380. SWE. SWEDEN
385. NOR. NORWAY
390. DEN. DENMARK
395. ICE. ICELAND

AFRICA (400-599)

420. GAM. GAMBIA
432. MLI. MALI
433. SEN. SENEGAL
434. DAM. DAMBNEY
435. MAU. MAURITANIA
436. NIG. NIGER
437. IVC. IVORY COAST
438. GUI. GUINEA
439. UPP. UPPER VOLTA
440. GUE. EQUATORIAL GUINEA (INCLUDES FERNANDO PO)
450. LRR. LIBERIA
451. STF. SIERRA LEONE
452. GHA. GHANA
461. TGO. TOGO
471. CAD. CAMEROON
475. NIG. NIGERIA
476. RIA. RIADIA
481. GAB. GABON
482. CEN. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
483. CHA. CHAD
484. CON. CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)
490. COP. CONGO (KINSHASA)
500. UGA. UGANDA
501. KEN. KENYA
510. TAN. TANZANIA
516. RUL. RURUNDI
517. RWA. RWANDA
520. SWA. SWAZILAND
530. ETH. ETHIOPIA
531. ZAM. ZAMBIA
552. RHO. RHODESIA
553. MAL. MALAWI
560. SAF. SOUTH AFRICA

(CONTINUED)
.....

570. LES. LESOTHO
571. ROT. BOTSWANA
572. SWA. SWAZILAND
573. MAG. MALAGASY
574. MAR. MAURITIUS

MIDDLE EAST (600-699)

600. MOR. MOROCCO
615. ALG. ALGERIA
616. TUN. TUNISIA
620. LBY. LIBYA
625. SUD. SUDAN
630. IRN. IRAN
640. TUR. TURKEY
645. IRQ. IRAQ
651. UAP. UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)
652. SYR. SYRIA
660. LEB. LEBANON
663. JOR. JORDAN
666. ISR. ISRAEL
670. SAU. SAUDI ARABIA
678. YEM. YEMEN
681. SYE. YEMEN/SOUTH
921. NAU. NAUROMI
650. KUW. KUWAIT
658. OMN. MUSCAT AND OMAN

ASIA (700-899)

700. AFG. AFGHANISTAN
710. CHN. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
712. MON. MONGOLIA
713. CHT. REPUBLIC OF CHINA
720. HKG. HONG KONG
721. MAC. MACAO
731. KDN. NORTH KOREA
732. KOS. SOUTH KOREA
740. JAP. JAPAN
750. IND. INDIA
770. PAK. PAKISTAN
775. BUR. BURMA
780. CFI. CEYLON
782. MAL. MALAYSIA

(CONTINUED)
.....

790. NEP. NEPAL
800. THA. THAILAND
911. CAM. CAMBODIA
912. LAO. LAOS
916. VTN. NORTH VIETNAM
917. VTS. SOUTH VIETNAM
920. MAL. MALAYSIA
929. SIN. SINGAPORE
940. PHI. PHILIPPINES
950. INS. INDONESIA

OCEANIA (900-999)

900. AUL. AUSTRALIA
920. NEW. NEW ZEALAND
990. WSM. WESTERN SAMOA

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTORS

198. AFP. ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS
199. OAS. ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
364. WAR. WARSAW PACT
366. NAT. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
397. EEC. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
398. EFT. EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION
399. UNO. ANY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
476. AIA. AIAFRA
590. OAU. ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
697. PLO. PLO. ARAB CAMPAIGN GROUPS
699. ARL. ARAB LEAGUE
913. LAP. PATHET LAC
918. VCG. VIETCONG AND NAT'L LIBERATION FRONT
992. SFA. SOUTHEAST ASIAN TREATY ORGANIZATION
998. MLG. ANY MULTILATERAL GROUP
999. NSC. NOT STATED, UNIDENTIFIED TARGET

VAR 0017

DATA SET 10-0001

RFF 0010

INFORMATION SOURCE
.....

LISTED BELOW ARE THE INFORMATION SOURCES AND THEIR

(CONTINUED)
.....

NUMERIC CODES.

01. THE NEW YORK TIMES
02. THE TIMES OF LONDON
03. (INDIAN) WHITE PAPER
04. TAIWAN COMPOSITE (CHINA LAKE STUDY)
05. MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL CHRONOLOGIES
06. LE MONDE
07. THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX
08. BANGKOK POST
09. STRAITS TIMES
10. JORNAL DO BRASIL
11. ASIAN RECORDER
12. TIMES OF INDIA
13. DEADLINE DATA
14. PAKISTAN HORIZON (CHRONOLOGIES)
15. INDIAN RECORDER AND DIGEST
16. KETTING'S CONTEMPORARY ARCHIVES
17. MIDDLE EAST AFFAIRS
18. AFRICAN RECORDER
19. CURRENT DIGEST OF SOVIET PRESS
20. CURRENT HISTORY (CHRONOLOGY)

VAR 0011

REF 0011

DATA SET 10-0001

EVENT/INTERACTION ARENA
.....

SOME ARENAS IN WHICH MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS AND
ISSUES HAVE OCCURRED ARE LISTED BELOW WITH THEIR NUMERIC
CODE VALUES.

000. MISSING DATA CODE: ARENA NOT SPECIFIED
010. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT (GENERAL)
013. 1967 ARAB-ISRAELI WAR (ALL EVENTS DURING 1967)
020. VIETNAM CONFLICT
025. 1968 VIETNAM TALKS IN PARIS
030. RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE
040. SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT
060. INDONESIA-MALAYSIA CONFRONTATION
080. INDIA-PAKISTAN DISPUTES
100. CYPRUS AFFAIRS
160. RED GUARD ACTIVITIES
170. CZECHOSLOVAKIA-SOVIET UNION
190. NIGERIA-BIAFRA

REF 0012 DATA SET 10-'001'

VAR 0012

LOCAL CODER NUMBER
.....

THE LOCAL CODER NUMBER IS A TWO DIGIT NUMERIC CODE
IDENTIFYING THE ORIGINAL CODER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA.

REF 0013 DATA SET 10-'001'

VAR 0013

TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION OF EVENT/INTERACTION
.....

INITIATOR AND RECIPIENT OF THE EVENT/INTERACTION ARE CODED
WITH THREE-LETTER ALPHABETIC CODES. IN ADDITION, CERTAIN
ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED FOR GOVERNMENTAL POSITIONS, E.G.,
PRES IS USED FOR PRESIDENT, DEF MIN FOR DEFENSE MINISTER,
AMB FOR AMBASSADOR, FM FOR FOREIGN MINISTER, PM FOR PRIME
MINISTER AND SO ON.

REF 0014 DATA SET 10-'001'

VAR 0014

TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION OF EVENT/INTERACTION (CONTINUED)
.....

REF 0015 DATA SET 10-'001'

VAR 0015

TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION OF EVENT/INTERACTION (CONTINUED)
.....

REF 0016 DATA SET 10-'001'

VAR 0016

TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION OF EVENT/INTERACTION (CONTINUED)
.....

ARPA Order No. 1411

Contractor:

The Regents of The
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Effective Dates:

June 1, 1969 through
June 30, 1970

Contract Total:

\$95,000

Technical Report for June 1, 1969
through December 31, 1969

Contract No.: N 00014-67-A-0181-0026

Principal Investigators:

Robert Hefner

Raymond Tanter

ARPA Agent:

Office of Naval Research

Title:

International Data Archive
and Analysis Center

Voluntary International Coordination (VIC) Project

Research Program and Plan

Since its establishment in the summer of 1969, the VIC project has undertaken work in three areas. (1) VIC is taking the initiative in sponsoring or organizing conferences in the area of quantitative international relations research. (2) VIC is engaged in allocating sub-contracts to encourage and give initial support to promising data generation projects. (3) VIC is working to encourage and develop convergence in quantitatively based international relations research projects in the area of coding rules, variable definitions, quality control standards, and theoretical priorities for data generation.

Enclosed Documentation

The attached paper reports on a study that measures conflict and cooperation intensity between members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (WTO) during the Berlin crisis of 1961, and during the Cuban crisis of 1962. The paper attempts to predict actions at particular times during the crises based on the composition and intensity of earlier actions. The study is part of a larger project involving the measurement and explanation of conflict and cooperation in postwar East-West relations. The data from this project are being prepared for inclusion in the International Relations Archive.